

of Philip's Spanish subjects seconded only too well the repressive instincts of their master. Such a people was certainly not born to fulfil the promise of intellectual and constitutional development contained in its past history, though it produced, by way of reaction against Philip's despotism, in the historian Mariana, a literary champion of popular sovereignty, and of the popular right to punish its infringement by summarily putting the tyrant to death. Far otherwise was it with the stout burghers of the Spanish Netherlands, more particularly of Holland and Zealand, where the policy of the Spanish despot resulted in the travail and birth of a glorious republic.

SOURCES.—Lafuente and Valera, *Historia General de Espana*, vols. 7, 8, 9 (1889); Prescott, *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, edited by J. F. Kirk ; Robertson, *History of Charles V.*, edited, with additions, by Prescott (1857); Burke, *A History of Spain*, vol. ii. (1900); Martin Hume, *Spain (1479-1788)*, with Introduction by E. Armstrong (1898) ; Hume, *Philip II.* (1897) ; Butler Clarke, *The Catholic Kings*, in vol. i. of *Cambridge Modern History* ; Armstrong, *The Emperor Charles V.* (1902) ; Hume, *Spain under Philip II.*, *Cambridge Modern History*, iii. (1904).